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### Abstract

#### THPE0384 - Evaluation of the health component within the scaling up of an innovative sexual and reproductive health programme for young people, in Mwanza Tanzania

L. Medard<sup>1</sup>, M. Rwakatare<sup>2</sup>, J. Komrower<sup>1</sup>, C. Kishamawe<sup>1</sup>, M. Makokoha<sup>2</sup>, J. Changalucha<sup>1</sup>, F. Mohammed<sup>2</sup>, A. Obasi<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Institute of Medical Research, Mwanza, Tanzania, <sup>2</sup>African Medical and Research Foundation, Lake Zone, Mwanza, Tanzania, <sup>3</sup>Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool, United Kingdom

**Background:** Little is known about the efficacy of scaling up pilot interventions through government systems. We present preliminary results of the evaluation of the ten fold scale up of an Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH) interventions from an NGO led pilot to a government led programme in all 179 Health Units (HU) in 4 districts of Mwanza region, Tanzania.

**Methods:** (i) Pre and Post training questionnaires; (ii) Observations; (iii) Interviews; (iv) Group interviews; (v) Time sheets (vi) Supervision forms were used to: (i) evaluate: ASRH knowledge and understanding, attitudes towards provision of youth friendly services (YFS) and (ii) To identify key facilitating and inhibitory factors in MoH-led training.

#### Results:

	PRE	POST	RR	p value
ASRH knowledge	72.5%	83.8%	1.15	0.015
Condoms: Steps to use	77.5%	96.6%	1.25	0.002
Condoms: Need to teach students	45.0%	96.8%	2.15	0.000
Importance of YFS	38.0%	84.5%	2.22	0.000
Ability to provide YFS	84.9%	96.7%	1.13	0.004

#### *Positive changes and facilitating factors*

- Improvements in HW awareness of and ability to provide YFS
- MkV2 was well accepted within the government structures
- District officials and HW were highly motivated to be involved.

#### *Inhibitory factors*

- Scarcity of resources (staff and drugs)
- Insufficient comprehensive reporting systems concerning young people
- Transfer of trained staffs
- Delay of funds
- Other commitments on District trainers' time
- Varying levels of community awareness concerning the programme.

**Conclusions:** Large-scale MoH-led training can significantly increase health worker knowledge and attitudes on ASRH and improve their abilities to provide YFS. However, there are various inhibitory factors that need to be addressed so as to ensure the initial positive benefits of these trainings are sustained over time.